

12,814
Displacement Survey Respondents

11,881

In Entry/Exit BCPs and Transit Centres

933

In Reception Centres and Private Accommodations

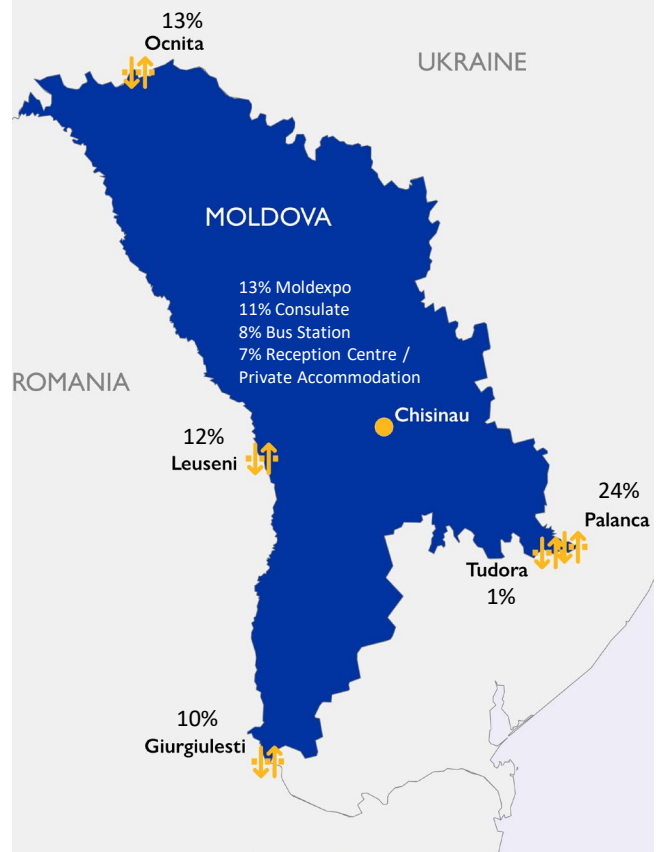


- 3** Entry BCPs
- 2** Exit BCPs
- 3** Transit Locations
- 10** Private Accommodations

As the war in Ukraine has entered its fourth month, the civilian population is bearing the burden of ongoing hostilities. Since the onset of the war, refugees from Ukraine and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) not in need of international protection have been fleeing from Ukraine to the Republic of Moldova. From 24 February to 12 May 2022, the Moldovan authorities have reported a cumulative total of 459,608 arrivals from Ukraine into the Republic of Moldova, of whom 420,772 (91.6%) are Ukrainian refugees and 38,836 (8.4%) TCNs (Source: General Inspectorate for Border Police).

This is the fourth fact sheet that summarizes the findings of the displacement survey conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in partnership with UN Women, to assess the humanitarian needs and intentions of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs fleeing into the Republic of Moldova from Ukraine. This report presents an analysis based on the 12,814 interviews conducted between 09 March and 12 May 2022, out of which 11,881 interviews took place in entry and exit border crossing points (BCPs): Otaci, Palanca and Tudora (entry from Ukraine), and Giurgiulesti, Leuseni (exit towards Romania), and in transit centres in Chisinau: Moldexpo, the Ukrainian Consulate and the main bus station. Additionally, 933 interviews were conducted in reception centres and private accommodations.

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by the location of data Collection (%)



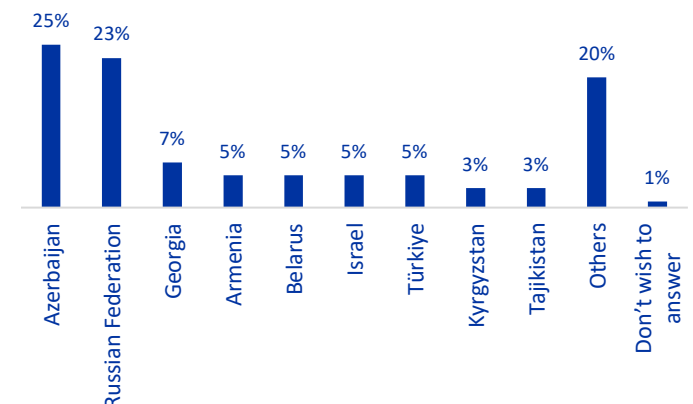
Sociodemographic Profile

Figure 2: Distribution of respondents by country of origin (%)

97% Ukrainian Refugees
2% Third Country Nationals
1% Moldovan Nationals

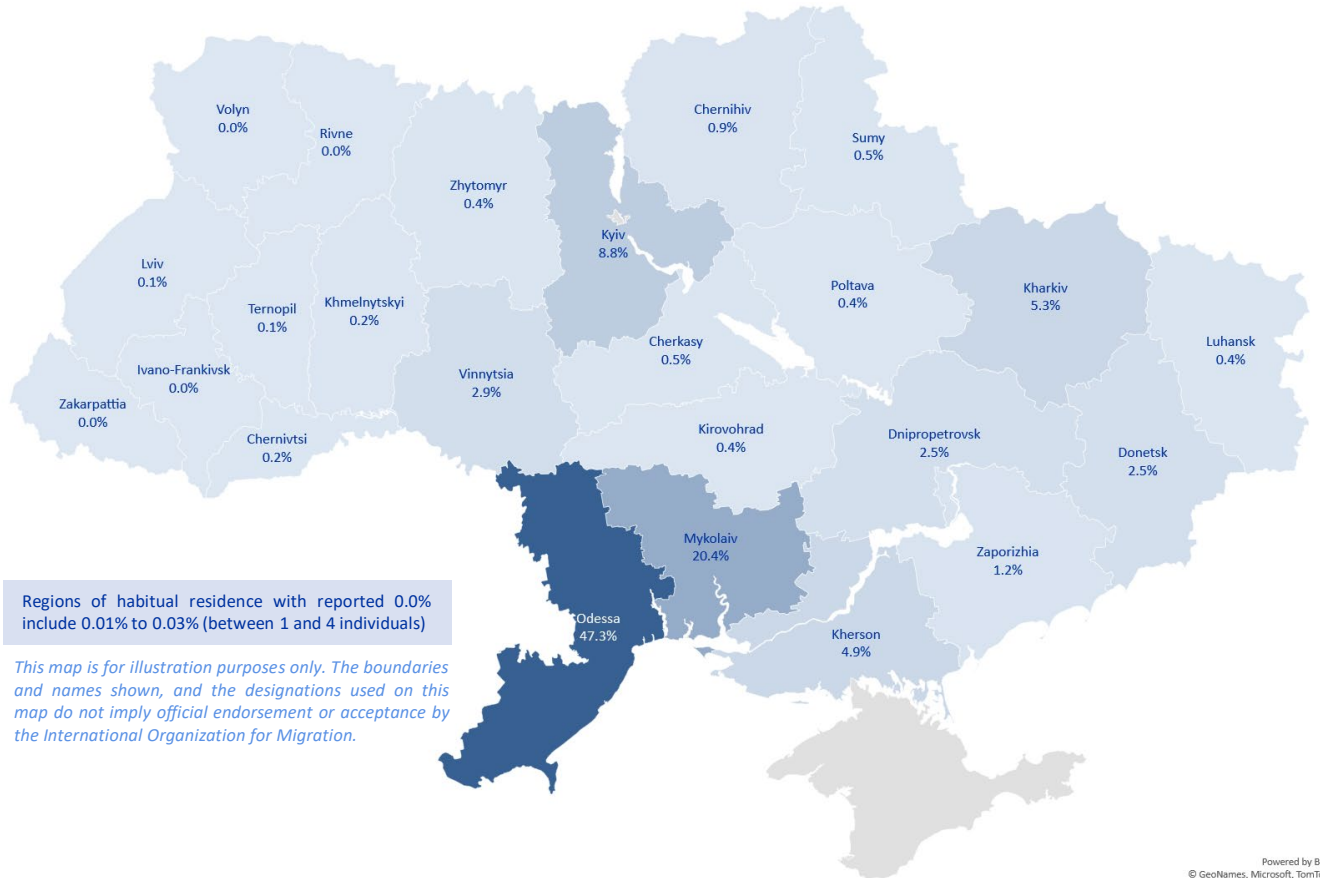
Among the 12,814 survey respondents, 97 per cent were refugees from Ukraine and 3 per cent were either Moldovan nationals (1%) or other TCNs (2%). Among TCNs, the top countries of reported nationalities, or countries of origin, were Azerbaijan (25%), Russian Federation (23%), Georgia (7%), Armenia (5%), Belarus (5%), representing together around 65 per cent of all TCNs.

Figure 3: Distribution of TCNs by country of origin (%)



The top five regions of habitual residence among all survey respondents were: Odessa region (47%), Mykolaiv region (20%), Kyiv city and region (9%), Kharkiv region (5%) and Kherson region (5%), with the remaining 14% reporting their habitual residence to have been in other regions of Ukraine.

Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by region of habitual residence in Ukraine (%)



The majority of all respondents interviewed, or 92 per cent, reported that they were living in urban settlements in Ukraine and 8 per cent were living in rural settlements in Ukraine. The share of those from urban settlements was highest among those interviewed at entry BCPs (36%) and in transit centres (33%) and slightly lower at exit BCPs (23%), while it was much lower among respondents interviewed in reception centres (7%) and private accommodations (1%). The share of those coming from rural settlements was also highest among those interviewed at entry BCPs (47%) and in transit centres (23%), whereas 15 per cent were interviewed at exit BCPs, 13 per cent in reception centres and only 1 per cent in private accommodations. Among those coming from urban areas, 23 per cent were met at exit BCPs, compared to 15 per cent among those coming from rural areas.

Figure 5: Distribution of respondents, coming from urban vs rural areas in Ukraine, by location of interview (%)

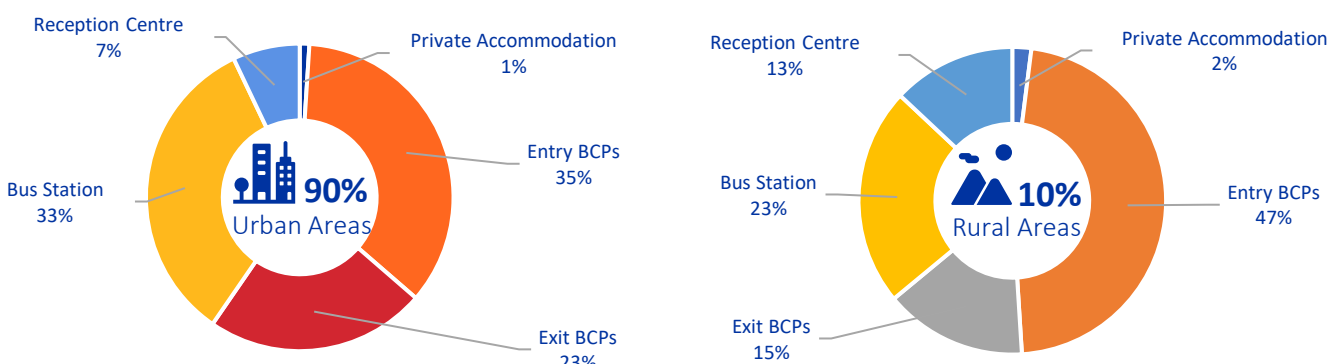
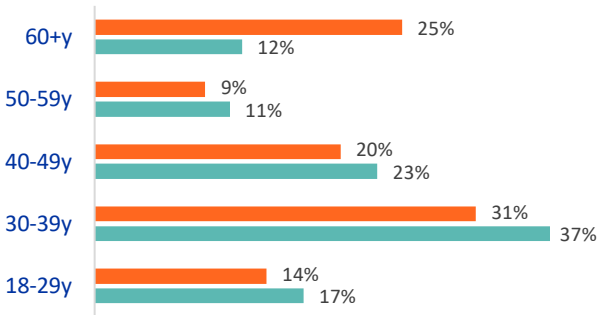


Figure 6: Distribution of all respondents, by sex (%)



Figure 7: Age distribution of all respondents, by sex (%)



The average age for all respondents was 42 years old. On average, women were 41 years old, while men were 45 years old. One quarter of men respondents was 60 years old or above, compared to only 12 per cent of women respondents.

Women accounted for 80 per cent of the total respondents. This is most likely because Ukrainian men between the age of 18 and 60 are prohibited from leaving Ukraine. The highest share of women respondents, or 39 per cent, was interviewed at entry BCPs, followed by 35 per cent interviewed at transit locations. A lower share of women, or 18 per cent, was interviewed at exit BCPs and 8 per cent were interviewed at reception centres and private accommodations.

The highest share of men respondents, or 39 per cent, was interviewed at exit BCPs, followed by 33 per cent interviewed at entry BCPs, 22 per cent at transit centres and 5 per cent at reception centres and private accommodations.

Figure 8: Sex distribution of all respondents, travelling alone vs in a group (%)

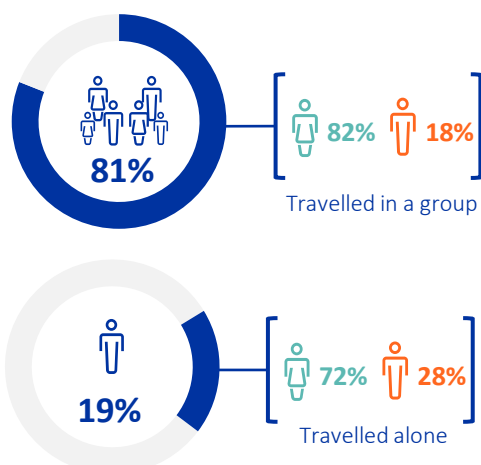
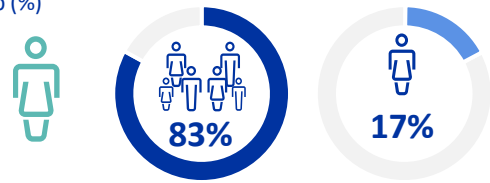
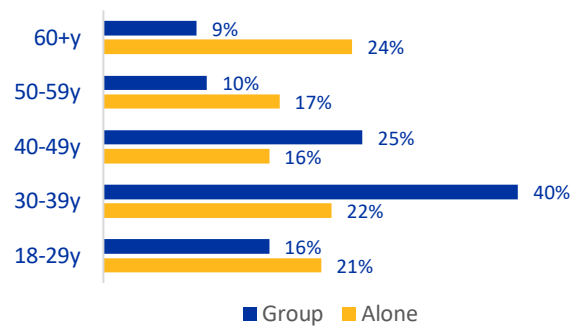


Figure 9: Distribution of women respondents, travelling alone vs in a group (%)



Among all women respondents, 17 per cent reported to be travelling alone and the majority, or 83 per cent, reported to be travelling with a group of people.

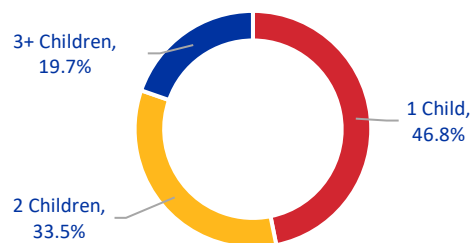
Figure 10: Age distribution of women respondents, travelling alone vs in a group (%)



The highest share of women travelling alone (24%) were 60 years old or above, followed by 22 per cent between the age of 30 to 39 years. Among the 83 per cent of women travelling in a group, 40 per cent were between the age of 30 to 39 years, followed by 25 per cent between the age of 40 to 49 years, and only 9 per cent travelling in a group were 60 years old or above.



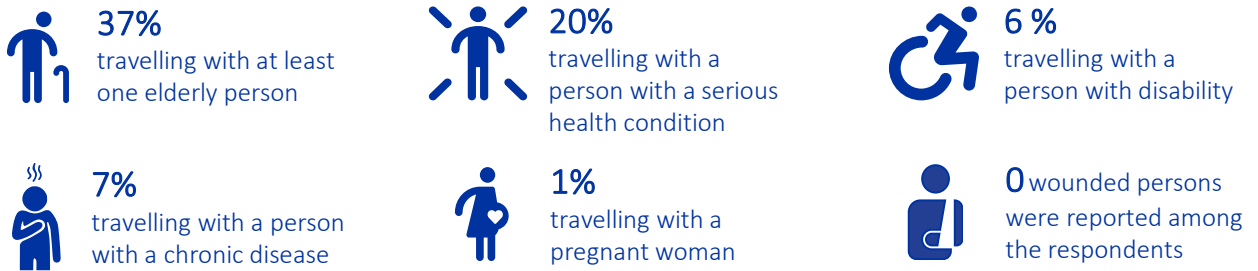
Figure 11: Distribution of respondents travelling in a group and with children, by the number of children: 1, 2 3+ (%)



Eight in ten women travelling in a group were travelling with at least one child, in comparison to two in ten men. Among women travelling in a group, the share of those travelling with children was highest among women interviewed in transit centres (40%), followed by those interviewed in entry BCPs (34%), exit BCPs (16%) and reception centres and private accommodations (10%).

Among the 81 per cent of those travelling in a group, 7 in 10 were travelling with at least one child. Of those travelling in a group, around 39 per cent of respondents met in transit centres were travelling with at least one child, compared to 33 per cent in entry BCPs, 19 per cent in exit BCPs, while the share was lowest among those met in reception centres and private accommodations (9%).

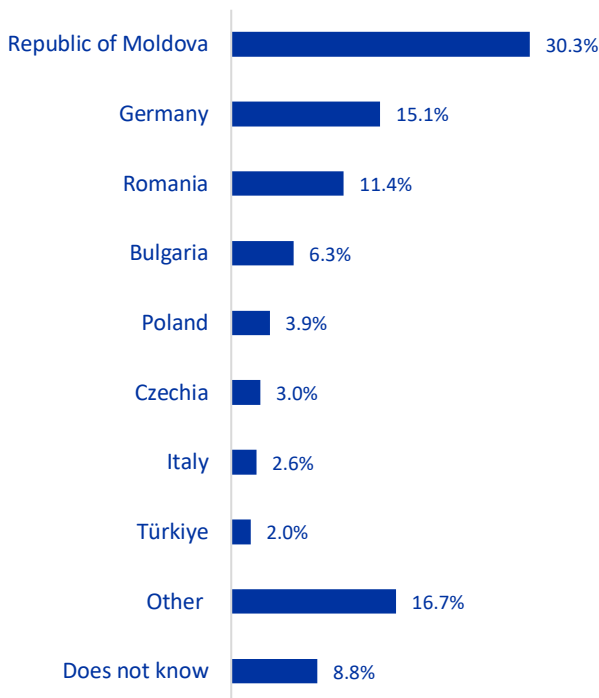
Figure 12: Distribution of respondents travelling in a group who were travelling with people with vulnerabilities (%)



Main Intended Destinations

The main intended destination reported among all respondents was the Republic of Moldova, accounting for 30 per cent of the total. The top five main intended destinations following the Republic of Moldova were Germany (15%), Romania (14%), Bulgaria (6%), Poland (4%) and Czechia (3%). The final destination was unknown at the time of the interviews for nine per cent of the survey respondents. The share of those reporting to be intending to stay in the Republic of Moldova was higher among those interviewed in transit centres (42%), compared to those interviewed in entry BCPs (40.9%), private accommodations (16.6%) and in exit BCPs (0.5%).

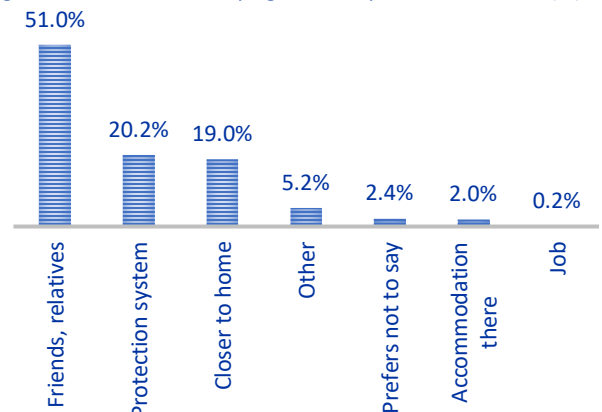
Figure 13: Distribution of respondents by intended country of destination (%)



Other countries include Israel (1.8%), Austria (1.7%), Spain (1.6%), France (1.3%), United Kingdom (1%), one per cent or less: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Switzerland, Netherland, Belgium, Slovakia, Georgia, Portugal, United States of America.

Overall, 28 per cent of those intending to remain in the Republic of Moldova reported that they will be staying with relatives, while 19 per cent reported that they will stay in private accommodations and 18 per cent reported that they will stay in the reception centres, with an equal share (18%) reporting that they will stay with friends. The remaining share reported their intention to stay where they were (place of interview) or were unsure of their plans or reported “other accommodation types”. For every second respondent, the main reason of staying in the Republic of Moldova were friends and relatives, every fifth reported the existing protection system and other 20% - due to close proximity to home

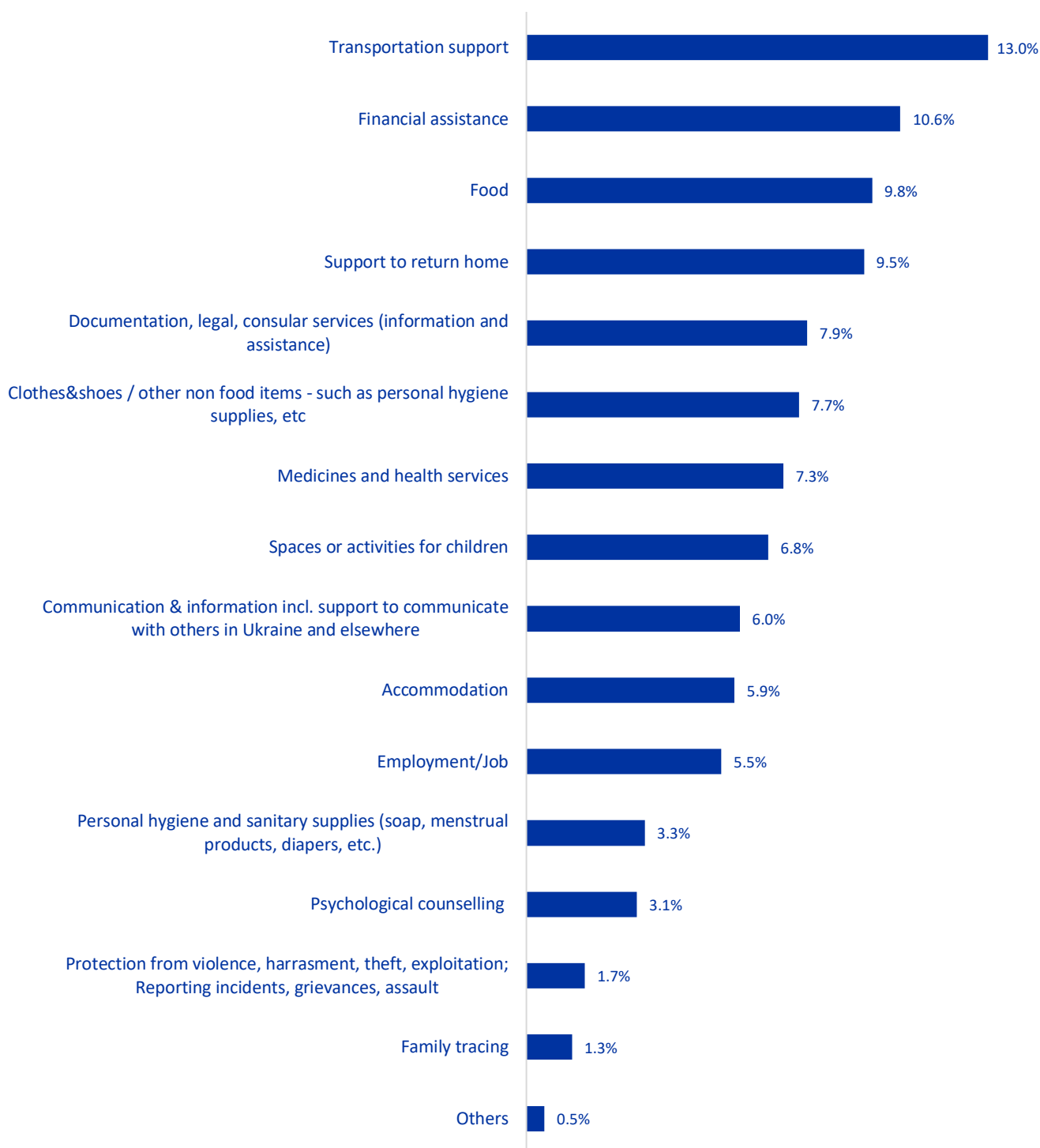
Figure 14: Reasons for staying in the Republic of Moldova (%)



Main Reported Needs

Information on the main needs of the respondents was collected during the interviews conducted at entry and exit BCPs, transit centres, reception centres and private accommodations. Overall, at the time of the interviews, the most pressing need was transportation support, accounting for 13 per cent of the total. The top five reported main needs following transportation support were financial assistance (11%), food (10%), support to return home (9.5%), documentation, legal and consular services (8%), and clothes and shoes (8%).

Figure 15: Main reported needs of all respondents (%)



Comparative Analysis Between Round 1 and Round 2

This section presents a comparative analysis of survey respondents' sociodemographic profiles, immediate humanitarian needs and intended destinations between the two rounds of data collection over the course of two months. Round 1 covered the period between 9 March and 8 April and round 2 was between 9 April and 12 May.

Round 1 (09 March – 08 April)

Round 2 (09 April – 12 May)

Distribution of respondents by location of interview, per each round (%)

87.5%
In Entry/Exit BCPs and
Transit Centres

12.5%
In Reception Centres and
Private Accommodations

100%
In Entry/Exit BCPs and
Transit Centres

0%*
In Reception Centres and
Private Accommodations

Distribution of respondents by sex, per each round (%)

80.7%

19.3%

78.4%

21.6%

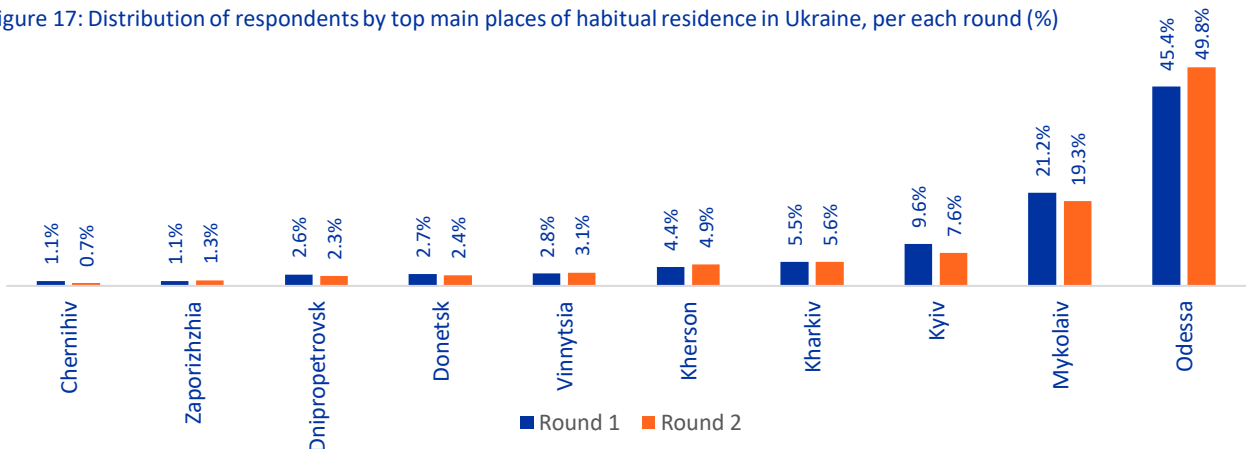
Figure 16: Distribution of respondents by country of origin, per each round (%)

Country of origin	Respondents (%)
Ukraine	96.87%
Republic of Moldova	0.87%
Azerbaijan	0.62%
Russian Federation	0.55%
Georgia	0.16%
Armenia	0.12%
Israel	0.12%
Belarus	0.09%
Kyrgyzstan	0.08%
Tajikistan	0.07%

Country of origin	Respondents (%)
Ukraine	96.86%
Republic of Moldova	0.95%
Azerbaijan	0.49%
Russian Federation	0.49%
Türkiye	0.22%
Georgia	0.13%
Belarus	0.13%
Armenia	0.09%
Israel	0.07%
Tajikistan	0.06%

In both rounds, 97 per cent of respondents were refugees from Ukraine, around one per cent were Moldovan nationals (0.87% in round 1 and 0.95% in round 2) and around 2 per cent were TCNs. The first two main reported countries of origin (following Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova) were the same in both rounds: Azerbaijan and Russian Federation, with very similar shares from the following top reported countries of origin.

Figure 17: Distribution of respondents by top main places of habitual residence in Ukraine, per each round (%)



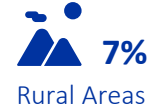
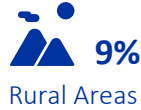
The top main reported places of habitual residence in Ukraine, in both rounds, were the same. In both rounds, the majority were living in the region of Odessa (45% in round 1 and 50% in round 2), followed by Mykolaiv (21% and 19% respectively).

* Data collection was not conducted in reception centres & private accommodations during round 2 due to data coverage limitations.

Round 1

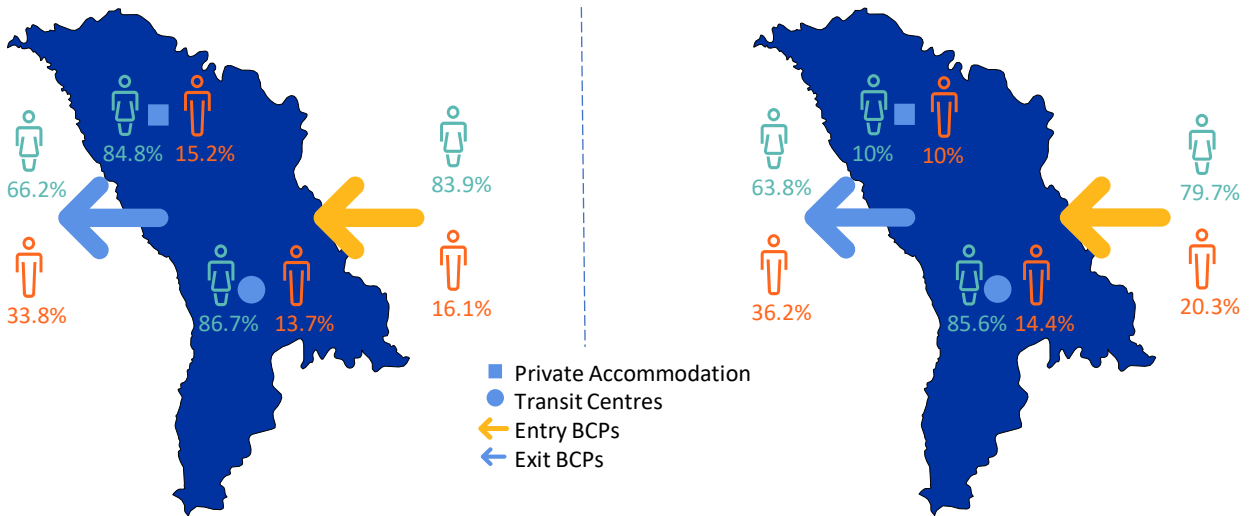
Round 2

Type of settlements (urban or rural areas) of respondents, per each round (%)



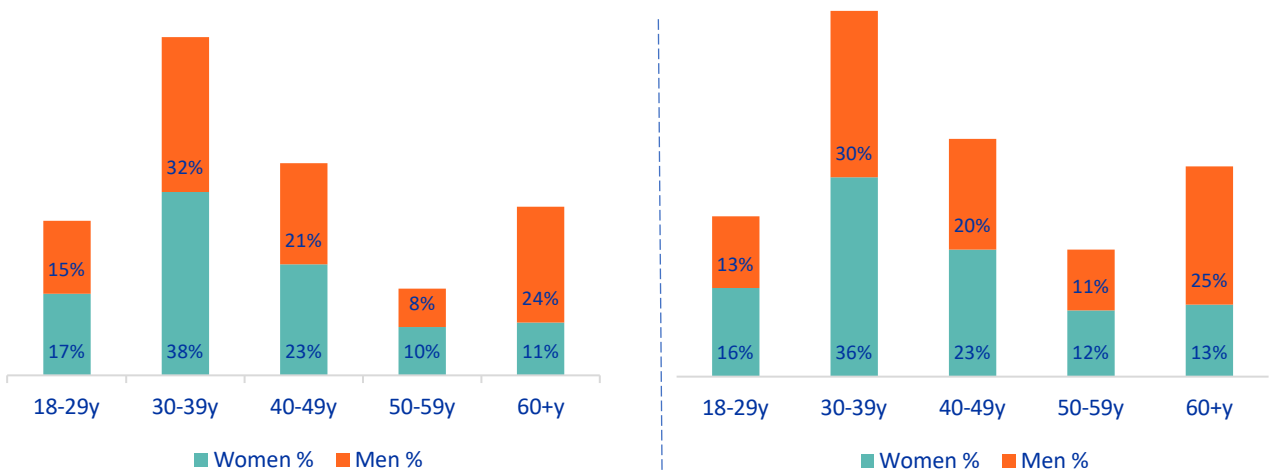
During the first round of data collection, between 9 March and 8 April 2022, 91 per cent of respondents were living in urban settlements in Ukraine and the remaining 9 per cent in rural settlements. In the second round, between 9 April and 12 May 2022, there was a two-percentage point increase in respondents who reported to have been living in urban settlements in Ukraine (93% in urban and 7% in rural settlements).

Distribution of respondents by sex and location of interview, per each round (%)



In the first round of data collection, the highest share of women respondents was interviewed in entry BCPs (38%), followed by transit centres (31%), and a smaller share in exit BCPs (19%) and reception centres and private accommodations (13%). During the second round, there was around a ten-percentage point increase in the share of women respondents interviewed in transit centres (41%) and a similar share interviewed in entry BCPs (41%).

Figure 19: Age disaggregation of respondents by sex, per each round (%)

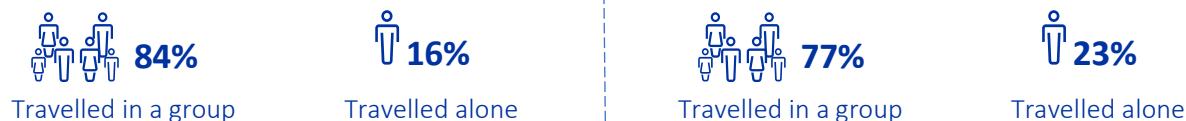


In both rounds, the highest share of respondents was between 30 to 39 years old. The average age for all respondents in round 1 was 41 and it increased to 42 in round 2. Almost one quarter of the share of men in each round was 60 years old or above, compared to 11 per cent and 12 per cent of women in each round, respectively.

Round 1

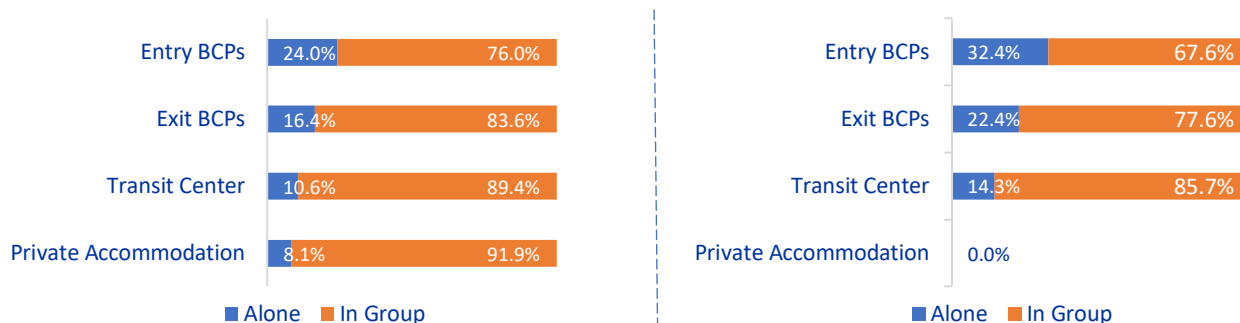
Round 2

Distribution of respondents by those travelling alone and, in a group, per each round (%)



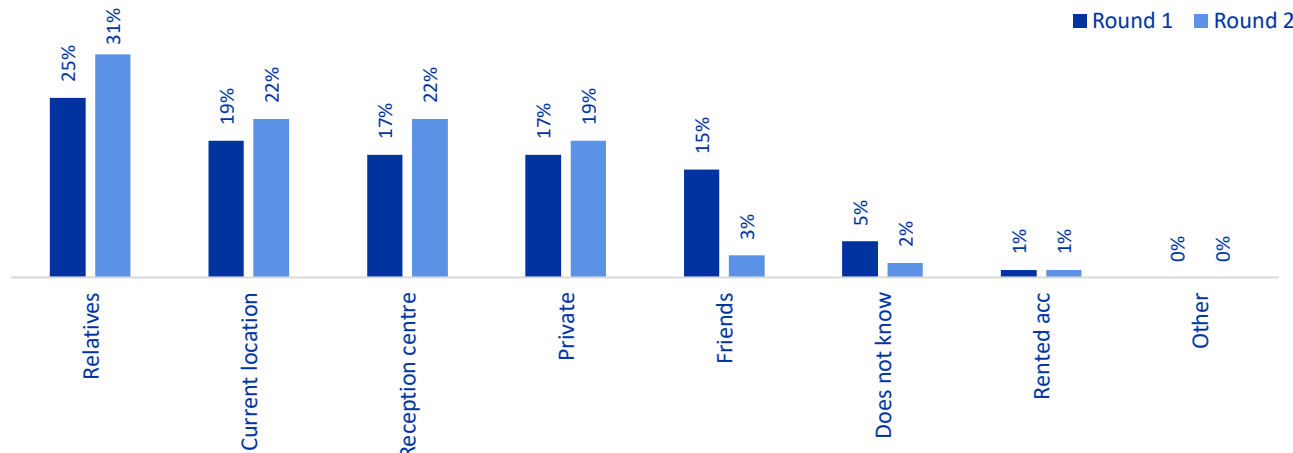
During the second round of data collection, there was a seven-percentage point increase in respondents who reported to be travelling alone (from 16% in round 1 to 23% in round 2). During both rounds of data collection, the share of those travelling in a group and with at least one elderly person remained constant at 37 per cent from each round, whereas the share of those travelling in a group and with at least one child decreased by seven-percentage points, from 73 per cent in round 1 to 66 per cent in round 2. During both rounds of data collection, among women travelling alone, almost one quarter (24%) reported to be 60 years old or above.

Figure 12: Distribution of respondents travelling alone and, in a group, by location of interview, per each round (%)*



During the second round, there was a slight decrease (two-percentage point, from 31% to 29%) in the share of respondents who reported that they plan to remain in the Republic of Moldova. Correspondingly, the share of respondents who intend to travel to Germany increased from 13 per cent in round 1 to 17 per cent in round 2. Romania, Bulgaria and Poland remained among the following top countries of intended destinations in both rounds. During the first round of data collection, one quarter among those who intended to remain in the Republic of Moldova reported their intention to stay with relatives, followed by 19 per cent who wanted to stay in their current location and 17 per cent in reception centres. There was a shift in reported intentions during the second round of data collection. In round 2, although there was a six-percentage point increase among those who intended to stay with relatives, the top other two intended destinations to stay in the Republic of Moldova (22% each) were either to stay with friends or in private accommodations. This may reveal that respondents were not intending to stay in their current locations (place of interview) and in reception centres, but rather possibly seeking more comfortable options (with friends and private accommodations).

Figure 13: Distribution of respondents by place of accommodation within the Republic of Moldova, per each round (%)

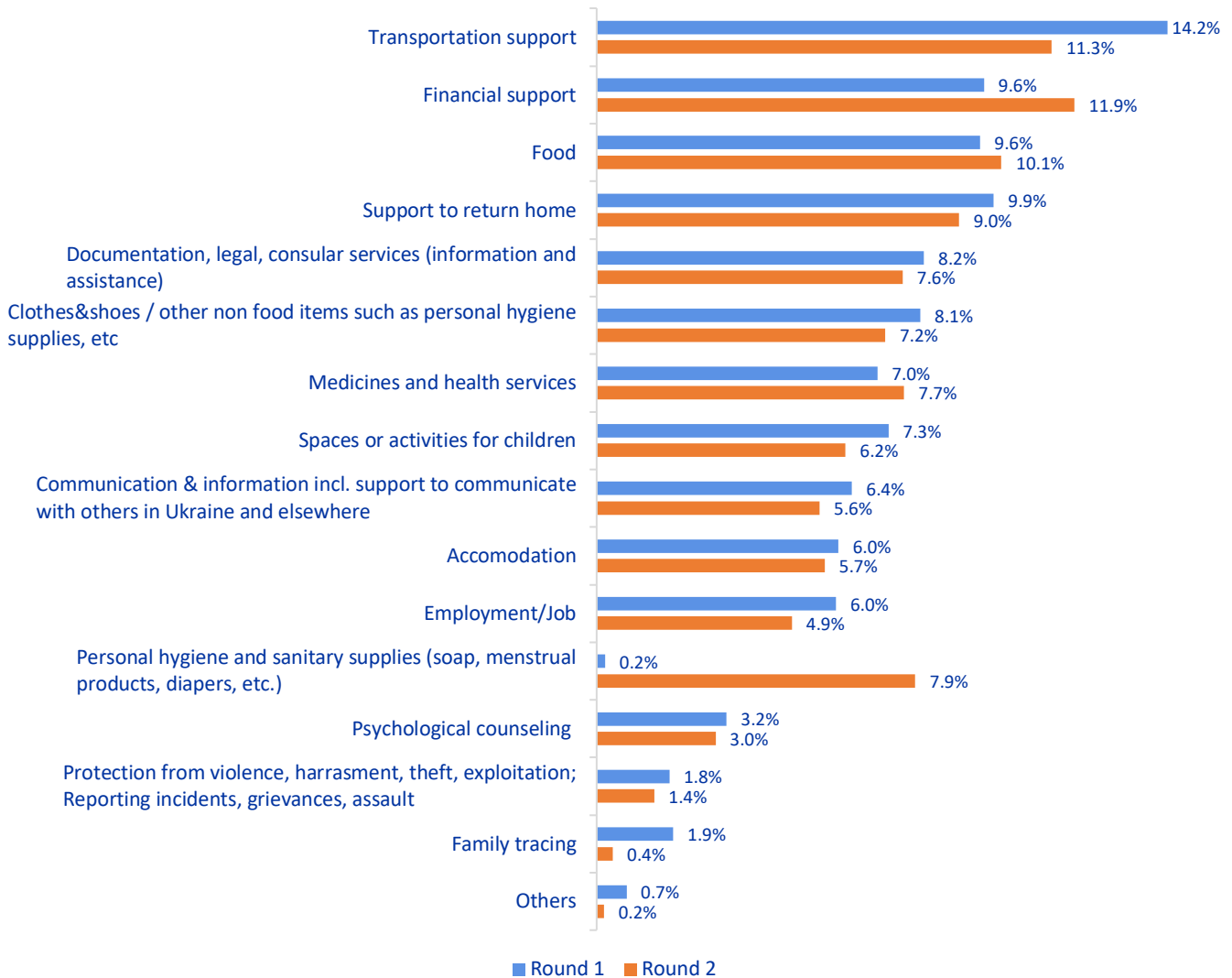


* Data collection was not conducted in reception centres & private accommodations during round 2 due to data coverage limitations.

Distribution of respondents by reported main needs, per each round (%)

In both rounds, the five top priorities reported by respondents were transportation, financial support, food, support to return home and legal support. However, during the second round more respondents were reporting the need for financial support (12%), food (10%), medicines and health services (8%) and personal hygiene supplies (8%).

Figure 14: Distribution of respondents by reported main needs, per each round (%)



Methodology

The findings presented in this report draw on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions, which was conducted by IOM in partnership with UN Women and in coordination with the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) active in the Republic of Moldova since late February 2022. The data collection tool was developed by IOM and UN Women. The purpose of the survey was to capture the displacement trends and to identify the immediate humanitarian needs and intentions of refugees from Ukraine and of other TCNs fleeing Ukraine due to the war. It captures the demographic profiles, means of travel, and movement flows. The level of analysis of the displacement survey is at the individual level and the population of interest was limited to adults (18 years and above) who are refugees of any nationality including Ukrainian refugees, Moldovan citizens and TCNs, who had arrived in the Republic of Moldova after 24 February 2022.

The survey was conducted by trained enumerators from CBS-AXA Research. The enumerators interviewed 12,814 individuals, mainly through face-to-face interviews, while some were through telephonic interviews. All interviews were conducted between 9 March and 12 May 2022. A total of 11,881 interviews were conducted at four Moldovan BCPs: Otaci and Palanca (at entry), and Leuseni and Giurgiulesti (at exit), and in three transit locations: Moldexpo, the Ukrainian Consulate and the main bus station in Chisinau, the capital city of the Republic of Moldova. Between 9 March and 8 April 2022, a total of 933 interviews were conducted as part of an extended version of the questionnaire, developed in partnership with UN Women, to further capture the humanitarian needs, education and employment backgrounds of refugees in reception centres and private accommodations.